

At its 2282nd meeting, on 15 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, Mongolia, Sierra Leone and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2283rd meeting, on 15 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Indonesia, Italy, Morocco, Poland and Yemen to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2284th meeting, on 16 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Nicaragua and Sri Lanka to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the Council also decided, at the request of the representative of Uganda,⁵² to extend an invitation to Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2285th meeting, on 16 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of Malaysia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 2286th meeting, on 17 June 1981, the Council decided, at the request of the representative of Tunisia,⁵³ to extend an invitation to Mr. Clovis Maksoud under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure.

At its 2288th meeting, on 19 June 1981, the Council decided to invite the representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 487 (1981)

of 19 June 1981

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/2280,

Having noted the contents of the letter dated 8 June 1981 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq,⁵⁴

Having heard the statements made on the subject at its 2280th through 2288th meetings,

Taking note of the statement made by the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the Agency's Board of Governors on the subject on 9 June 1981 and his statement to the Security Council at its 2288th meeting on 19 June 1981,

Taking note also of the resolution adopted by the Board of Governors of the Agency on 12 June 1981 on the "military attack on Iraqi nuclear research centre and its implications for the Agency",⁵⁵

Fully aware of the fact that Iraq has been a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁵⁶ since it came into force in 1970, that in accordance with that Treaty Iraq has accepted Agency safeguards on all its nuclear activities, and that the Agency has testified that these safeguards have been satisfactorily applied to date,

Noting furthermore that Israel has not adhered to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Deeply concerned about the danger to international peace and security created by the premeditated Israeli air attack on Iraqi nuclear installations on 7 June 1981, which could at any time explode the situation in the area, with grave consequences for the vital interests of all States,

Considering that, under the terms of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations",

1. *Strongly condemns* the military attack by Israel in clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international conduct;

2. *Calls upon* Israel to refrain in the future from any such acts or threats thereof;

3. *Further considers* that the said attack constitutes a serious threat to the entire safeguards régime of the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is the foundation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

4. *Fully recognizes* the inalienable sovereign right of Iraq and all other States, especially the developing countries, to establish programmes of technological and nuclear development to develop their economy and industry for peaceful purposes in accordance with their present and future needs and consistent with the internationally accepted objectives of preventing nuclear-weapons proliferation;

5. *Calls upon* Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

6. *Considers* that Iraq is entitled to appropriate redress for the destruction it has suffered, responsibility for which has been acknowledged by Israel;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council regularly informed of the implementation of the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 2288th meeting.

⁵² Document S/14540, incorporated in the record of the 2284th meeting.

⁵³ Document S/14545, incorporated in the record of the 2286th meeting.

⁵⁴ *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*, document S/14509.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, document S/14532.

⁵⁶ General Assembly resolution 2373 (XXII) of 12 June 1968.